3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

852 mother's clans. The property is divided between the relatives,
431 and the child's parents receive no share. On this day the child
602 is bathed in the sea for the first time.
[854]

539 CHILDHOOD ON KAMBARA

Mothe, mothe, ko yandra, yandra,
Vuka mai na lupe ni wasa,
Ke lupe ndina, ke mothe manda-e.

Sleep, sleep, and wake, wake,
The dove of the waves comes flying.
If he is a true dove he will sleep-e.

Lauan lullaby.

854 For the first year the mother and child live in a predominately
593 feminine world. Since the father's work takes him to the gardens, the bush and the reef during the day, and to the earth oven in the late afternoon, and since he sleeps in another house at night, he sees the mother and child only at the evening meal and occasionally during the day. Throughout the nursing period, which lasts about one year, the father's chief rôle in the cooperative enterprise of parenthood is the provision of food. He takes little part in the baby's life until the child is old enough to run. If the father does pick the child up he carries him in his arms or on his back, never in a sling, which is used only by women. One is more likely to see the grandfather than the father with the infant on his lap. The father, however, is proud of the child, especially if he is the first born.

854 During the nursing period the mother has practically no-
462 thing to do except care for and play with the infant. She is relieved of her usual tasks, such as fishing, gathering greens, and tending the kitchen fires, by the other women and girls
[162] of her sub-clan. Since the females outnumber the males there are always hands to do the comparatively small amount of work that falls to the women. Unmarried girls fish and gather greens and firewood for the kitchen. They also grate and strain coconut for coconut cream. Older women, with

[i.e., the first child's first birthday.—Analyst]

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

stationary. In 1911 it began a slow but steady increase which has continued to the present, with the exception of the influenza epidemic in 1918, which reduced the population to the lowest point, 82,000 in 1919-20. In 1936 the native population of Fiji reached 97,651.[63]

The colonial government has been directly concerned with the Fijian population problem, and has made great efforts to prevent depopulation and bring about an increase in the numbers and health of the natives. In 1893 a commission was formed to study the problem of remedies for depopulation, and its monumental recommendations have formed the basis for modern health and medical policy in Fiji and other parts of the Pacific.[64]

The death rate has fallen from over 50 per 1,000 in 1891 to the lowest point of less than 18 per 1,000 in 1933. Chiefly because of dysentery, enteric fever, and pneumonia it rose to 28 per 1,000 in 1936. Dr. S. M. Lambert, director of the Rockefeller Foundation work in Fiji, states "historically the death line shows, to my mind, what constructive medical work can do for a native people. The gradual fall in the death rate can almost be measured in terms of the expansion of medical effort."[65]

[63] In 1936 the total population of Fiji was as follows:

	Persons	*Percentages*
Europeans	4,028	2.03
P.E.N.D. (Anglo-Fijians, Anglo-Polynesians, and others)	4,574	2.31
Fijians	97,651	49.22
Indians	85,002	42.85
Polynesians	3,553	1.79
Melanesians	1,616	.82
Chinese	1,751	.88
All others	204	.10
	198,379	100.00

(Colony of Fiji, Census Report, 1936, p. 4.)

[64] For recommendations of this commission see *Report of the 1893 Commission on Fijian Depopulation.*

[65] S. M. Lambert, *"The Depopulation of Pacific Races,"* Bishop Museum Special Publication 23, Honolulu, 1934, p. 22.

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3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

TABLE 2. GROWTH OF POPULATION IN ELEVEN NATIVE VILLAGES OF SOUTHERN LAU, FIJI, 1921-1936

		1921					1936						
Island	Village	Total population	Male	Female	No. of houses	Average number of occupants per house	Total population	Male	Female	No. of houses	Average number of occupants per house	Total population increase	Increase rate per 1,000
Kambara	Tokalau	109	48	61	19		127	55	72	19			
	Lomatchi	46	17	29	8		40	21	19	10			
	Tanggu	130	69	61	28		138	60	78	34			
	Undu	89	45	44	19		112	50	62	22			
Marambo*		8	1	7	1								
		382			75	5.09	417			85	4.91	35	92
Fulanga	Muanaithake	205	93	112	40		205	88	117	23			
	Muanaira	41	23	18	12		79	37	42	12			
	Naivindamu	64	34	30	12		106	55	51	16			
		310				4.38†	390			51	7.65	80	258
Ongea	Naithulaianga	101	56	45	21	4.81	105	51	54	29	3.62	4	40
Namuka	Nawatchia	216	113	103	53	4.08	269	123	146	52	5.17	53	245
Mothe	Nasau	187	105	82	51		206	106	100	50			
	Korotolu (formerly called Leva‡)	75	42	33	17		81	41	40	21			
		262			68	3.85	287			71	4.04	25	95
Total		1,271					1,468					197	154.99

Colony of Fiji, Census Reports, 1921, 1936.

* The inhabitants of Marambo moved to Kambara after 1921.

† Since the number of houses recorded for Muanaithake in the 1921 census is probably an error, I have reckoned the average number of occupants per house in Fulanga in 1921 on the basis of the other two villages.

‡ The inhabitants of Leva village moved to their present site after 1921 and named the new village Korotolu.

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

Kambara tend to lose.[70] Kambara also loses through the inclination of her men for the sea. Southern Lauans make excellent sailors on trade and government cutters in Fiji, and more young men ship as sailors from Kambara than from any of the other islands studied. In regard to the sex ratio, all the islands show a disproportionately large number of females to males except Mothe and Ongea, which show a fairly balanced ratio (see Table 2). Tongan influence has been strong on all the islands under consideration and hence fails to explain the variation.

In seeking an explanation for the difference in rate of increase we find, however, that Fulanga and Namuka have several traits in common which are absent in the other three islands. The people of these two islands are outstanding in southern Lau for their zest for life, industriousness, and lack of self-pity. Both islands have poor anchorages and are disturbed less than the other islands by contact from the outside. Consequently the natives of these two islands are relatively conservative and maintain a stricter moral code. Finally, on these two islands, according to their genealogies, there are no clans belonging to the upper class. They are inhabited by clans belonging to the lower class. Hence they are easily administered and lack the intrigues and petty jealousies present among the nobles of the upper class. The Ongea clans also apparently belong to the lower class. However, at least two other important factors may have played a part in lowering the rate of increase on Ongea. There has been more inbreeding on Ongea, according to the genealogies, than on any of the other islands studied. Moreover, Ongea has the best anchorage in the group, and is visited not only by government cutters but also occasionally by yachts and naval craft.

Compared to Fulanga and Namuka, Kambara and Mothe

[70] These facts are based on a comparison of clan genealogies which were recorded for every island studied. For further details see "Marriage" in L. Thompson, *Southern Lau, Fiji, an Ethnography*, op. cit.

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF LAU.
From 1921 Census.

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District	Island	Village	Pop.	Fijians Res.	Fijians Strangers	Others	No. of Houses.
Fulanga	Ongea	Ongea	101	92	9	-	21
	Fulanga	Munaithake	205	199	5	1	40
	"	Muanaira	41	41	-	-	12
	"	Naivindamu	64	64	-	-	12
Kambara	Namuka-i-Lau	Namuka	216	187	29	-	53
	Komo	Komo	140	115	25	-	25
	Marambo	Marambo	8	8	-	-	1
	Kambara	Lomati	46	42	4	-	8
	"	Nggalinggali	130	123	7	-	28
	"	Tokalau	109	101	8	-	19
	"	Undu	89	83	6	-	19
Mothe	Mothe	Leva	75	74	1	-	17
	"	Nasau	187	152	35	-	51
Oneata	Oneata	Dakuiloa	85	70	13	2	21
	"	Wainggori	138	128	10	-	23
Lakemba	Lakemba	Nasanggalau	151	127	23	1	29
	"	Nukumuku	70	63	6	1	17
	"	Tumbou	283	235	38	10	76
	"	Vakano	70	50	17	3	14
	"	Wathiwathi	130	112	17	1	28
	"	Waitambu	76	69	6	1	15
	"	Yandrana	187	177	8	2	46
	?	Levuka	87	83	3	1	17
Naiau	Naiau	Liku	59	56	3	-	14
	"	Narothivo	117	104	12	1	33
	"	Salia	146	108	34	4	28
Thithia	Thithia	Lomati	113	102	9	2	28
	"	Mambula	123	118	2	3	23
	"	Natheva	41	37	4	-	12
	"	Tarukua	75	67	3	5	17
	"	Natokalau	65	57	7	1	15
Lomaloma	Tuvutha	Tuvutha	102	96	6	-	22
	Susui	Susui	67	64	3	-	21
	?	Futuna	3	3	-	-	1
	Vanua Mbalavu	Levukana	71	67	4	-	18
	"	Lomaloma	151	113	29	9	38
	"	Narothivo	60	48	12	-	15
	"	Ndakuilomaloma	52	46	2	4	12
	"	Sawana	121	105	16	-	28
	"	Uruone	66	61	5	-	15
Mualevu	"	Malaka	14	9	5	-	5
	"	Mavana	115	83	28	4	26
	"	Mboitathi	64	53	10	1	12
	"	Mualevu	196	151	45	-	37
	"	Muamua	30	20	10	-	8
	"	Ndalithoni	91	55	33	3	23
	Avea	Avea	63	53	10	-	20
	Thikombia	Thikombia	51	39	10	2	12
Ono	3 islands	5 villages	641	613	23	5	?
Matuku	Matuku	7 "	648	573	74	1	163
Moala	Moala	8 "	667	645	20	2	133
Totoya	Totoya	4 "	474	431	39	4	88
"	Vanua Vatu	Taira	162	145	15	2	28
			7402	6583	743	76	--#

1487 houses exclusive of those in Ono district.

[p. 9]

13 25. MANGO is a moderately large limestone and volcanic island, 8 miles south of Kanathea, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tuvutha', and 17 miles N.N.E. of Thithia. (S.17° 27', 179° 09' W.). It is surrounded by a fringing reef, about 1/2 mile wide. On the north there is a wide gap in the reef, forming an excellent anchorage with the prevailing S. to E. winds. The island is nearly circular, 3 miles in diamtere, and reaches an elevation (Mt.Rider) on the south of 730 feet according to the owner (the Pilot Book, H.O.166, p.372, gives 670 feet). Two other high volcanic hills overlook the west coast, and there is one nearly as high in the north ridge.

This marginal ring of hills, partly volcanic and partly of upraised coral limestone, encloses a broad central basin which is at present 245 thickly planted to coconut palms. It was formally used for the [248] cultivation of sugar cane, and prior to that for raising cotton. The [249] old sugar mill still stands near the owners houses, toward the center 361 of the basin. From it a small tram line runs to the N.E.bay. 497

The island is owned by Mr. James Borron, and is managed by his son. 423 There is no native population other than the workmen employed on the 464 plantation, which are mostly Indians. It is one of the most productive ● 162 and luxurient islands in Lau, and would be well worth an extended 13 biological survey. There is a dense forest among the limestone hills on the N.E., hanging with tropical vines, and with lianas up to 15 inches in diameter. The volcanic hills are covered with the usual grass and scrub, and here and there are groves of Casuarina trees. A small lake, in the N.W.gap, supports a flock of wild ducks, and other bird life is abundant.

312 Water is abundant. A large stream drains the central basin, flowing N.E. to the nearly enclosed bay. There are also several small lakes and pools of fresh water.

245 At present about 500 tons of copra are produced annually. A herd

13 26. KANATHEA is a circular island of volcanic material, 2 to 2 1/2 miles in diameter, lying 7 miles west of Vanua Mbalavu and 8 miles north of Mango. (S.17° 15', 179° 10' W.) It is surrounded by a fringing reef, and from the east side a loop of barrier reef extends about 6 miles to the N.E., enclosing a spacious lagoon. On the north [504] side there is an indentation in the shore reef within which small craft may anchor within a few hundred feet of a small wharf. The island is undulating and hilly, with several peaks of fair height, the highest (830') overlooking the N.W.shore. On the north-east rises a hill, on the S.E. side of which is a conspicuous thumb-like shaft of volcanic rock. The hills in several places rise in sheer cliffs of this material.

[312] Water is abundant, the interior being drained by several streams.

[245] The valley bottoms and more gradual slopes are thickly planted with coconut palms. The summits of the hills are partly wooded.

423 245 233 136 248 249 The island is privately owned and over 600 tons of copra are produced annually. 700 head of cattle are pastured and flocks of ~~dddd~~ turkeys roam the hills. In former times cotton and later sugar cane were successfully grown. There is no native population, all the workmen being Indians.

● 162 As bird life is carefully protected, insects are somewhat reduced in numbers. A strict quarentine is also maintained against weeds.

13

[p.66]

13 El. MUNIA is a small volcanic island, 2 1/4 miles long by 1500 yards wide, lying 3 1/2 miles E.by S. of Susui and 15 miles E.by N. of Mango. A high ridge traverses the island, reaching a height of 950 feet near the center. The island is surrounded by a fringing reef, which connects it with the south side of the barrier reef which surrounds the Exploring group. The island is entirely made up of volcanic material.

473 Munia is privately owned, by Mr. H.H. Steinmetz, an Englishman, who
162 produces copra. His homestead is located on the S.E.side at a place
295 where there is a small bight in the reef. Here a pier has been built
361 out nearly to deep water. Anchorage here is fair, except when the
504 strong
13 wind is from the S.E.to N.E. A better anchorage may be found in the lee of the island. Good paths traverse the island and its slopes are
487 thickly planted with cocoanut palms. Water is fairly abundant, there
312 being several wells.

Mr. Steinmetz has kept careful meteorological records for the
127 past 29 years (1924). A summary of his rainfall data is given in the introduction.

464 There is no native population on the island other than the workmen.
161 er It formally possessed native inhabitants, however, and bones and ethno-
[172] logical objects have been dug up about the homestead.

[p75]